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Nippon Times

No. 16,222 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO MONDAY, MAY 22, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

DELAY OF INVASION RESULTS IN ANXIETY IN BRITAIN, AMERICA

Restlessness Is Rife in U.S.—Troops in England Find Waiting Harder Than Fighting

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 20.—The delay in the setting up of the second front is having a very serious effect on the morale of the people in the United States and Britain. The impatience and anxiety in these countries have been glaringly revealed in press reports received here from anti-Axis countries and can no longer be denied.

In the United States, the people are becoming restless and this trend has become further aggravated by the failure of the anti-Axis forces to make any headway in South Italy.

The delay in the establishment of the second front is puzzling the Americans inasmuch as the plans for the European invasion had been drafted in 1941, and the supply of war materials to Britain has now reached the immense sum of $100,000,000.

With the opening of the recent anti-Axis general offensive on the Italian Front, the people of the United States received a certain amount of encouragement, but if this operation fails, and if it becomes impossible to carry out the real invasion before November, it is observed that because of the promise made for an early termination of the war, the downfall of the present American Administration may result.

The troops in Britain are tired of waiting for the order to move and are complaining that the ordeal of [illegible] of the second front is harder for them than actual fighting.

Costly Scheme Bared
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 19.—The first month of the European invasion will cost the United States forces a maximum of 150,000 casualties, according to a tentative estimate by U.S. service departments, the Washington correspondent of the Sunday Times, London, reported recently.

Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat from Kentucky and chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, in giving out this figure at an interview, said that it included the troops who would be killed, wounded and captured.

He scoffed at the estimate of 500,000, adding that the number likely to be killed in one month of fighting would not be higher than 75,000.

Meanwhile, Wall Street experts estimate that the coming invasion will cost about £25,000,000.

During the past few days, the Washington press has been giving much prominence to the censored dispatches from American correspondents in Britain stating that the invasion day has been fixed.

They say that the allied commanders in Britain "have talked frankly with their men about the coming operations." Some of the American scribes report that 8,000 tanks have been massed in southern England, and that motor vehicles for the invasion attempt no doubt run into a big figure.

The opinion has been expressed that the American forces in Britain numbering 1,000,000, together with hundreds of thousands of British and Dominion troops, will strike at several places simultaneously when the word to move is given.

U.S. MINE STRIKES SETTLED

After One Year of Serious Conflicts, New Agreement Is Approved

Special

LISBON, May 20.—After one year of serious conflicts and four general strikes, understanding was finally reached yesterday in the United States mining industry, according to a Washington dispatch.

The War Labor Board approved the wage agreement concluded between John Lewis, president of the miners organization, and the mining industry.

The War Labor Board's approval is interpreted as indicating that the responsibility for wages and working conditions under the latest agreements will pass from the Secretary of the Interior to the mine owners and that the Government control over the mines probably will be abolished.

83 Yankee Aircraft Downed by Germans At Berlin, Brunswick

Special

BERLIN, May 20.—At least 83 American aircraft, majority of which were composed of four-engined bombers, were shot down by the German air defense during the American attack against Berlin and Brunswick yesterday, according to the latest reports. The toll promises to increase further. The enemy bombers dropped bombs at random at several residential districts of Berlin and Brunswick causing damage to buildings and casualties among the population. The American aircraft were downed by German fighters and flak fire as well as by units and patrol vessels of the German navy.

ROOSEVELT EXPOSE PROMISED BY DIES

Break With Present Administration Made Public; Will Not Seek Reelection

Special

LISBON, May 20.—Representative Martin Dies, chairman of the House Committee for Investigating Un-American Activities, indicated Thursday that his decision not to seek reelection could be considered as a definite break with the Roosevelt administration, according to a report from Jasper, Texas.

Dies told the reporter of the Houston Post at his country home that between June 1 and 15 he intends to lay on the desks of the American press a documented denunciation of the New Deal. He promised that his disclosures would be more sensational than anything his committee has ever yet announced since its beginning in 1938.

He said that he has prepared an "expose" of the national administration which will involve "cabinet and high government officials." He added that the report which he intended to release about mid-June will involve also the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

"I will tell the story as a citizen" he said, "and I shall waive any immunities I may have as a congressman and will invite cabinet officers and New Dealers, all of whom I mention and expose to test in the courts the truthfulness of what I shall say."

He concluded with the challenge, "Naturally I expect the cabinet officers, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt to answer the facts which I propose to give to the nation."

ASIA TO BE TRADE CENTER

Thomas Predicts Shift in Commercial Activities to Orient

Special

LISBON, May 19.—A post-war shift in the world's commercial center of gravity to Asia was predicted Thursday by Senator Elbert D. Thomas, speaking before the executive committee of the China-America Council of Commerce and Industry, according to a New York dispatch.

Thomas said: "Where your mass consumers are is your key to prosperity for any industrial nation." He added that Chungking wants and will need all types of goods the United States can produce but that her need at present is for arms and ammunition.

New Italian Flag

Special

LISBON, May 20.—A new Italian flag has been created by Benito Mussolini, according to a report from Milan. The flag shows the usual green, white and red colors with the Fascist bundle. The war flag has a black eagle with wings spread settling down on the horizontal Fascist bundle.

Martial Law in Turkey

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 19.—Martial law has been declared in Istanbul because of activity by a Turkish organization, according to an Ankara broadcast quoting a report of the British Ministry of Information. The radio said that a number of leaders of the organization have been arrested.

GERMANS PUSH BACK ENEMY OFFENSIVES IN ALL WAR FRONTS

Reich Tank-Busting Formations Smash 42 Foe's Tanks In Southern Italy

Special

BERLIN, May 20.—While in the range of the Nettuno bridgehead and Anzio no operations of importance developed yesterday, the Anglo-American large-scale offensive on the southern front was continued with undiminished violence, reports Karl Praegner, special Interinf correspondent in the Mediterranean area.

He reports that the fighting yesterday was centered in the Itri-Campodimele area near Pontecorvo as well as in the area of Aquino.

The Americans had replaced the badly mauled and exhausted formations by fresh ones and launched yesterday fierce attacks against German positions particularly in the Pontecorvo and Aquino area. The attacks were supported by strong tank formations.

They succeeded in gaining ground in the direction of Pontecorvo and near Aquino only after suffering heavy losses in material. German tank-busting formations in the Pontecorvo area alone destroyed 30 enemy tanks within a short time while another 12 enemy tanks were destroyed in the Aquino area.

In a powerful counter-thrust the Germans succeeded in regaining temporarily lost terrain and dealt enormous losses in men and material upon the enemy.

Meanwhile, the fighting in Itri and Pico turned out to be particularly fierce. Attempts made by the invasion troops were aimed at tearing up the German lines and then to roll them up toward the north. After hard and fluctuating battle the German troops evacuated some mountain positions in this area.

German forces at Itri who had succeeded in warding off attacks lodged by numerically far superior Anglo-American formations, withdrew in full order to the lines in the rear. The German forces who had been fighting in Itri frustrated all enemy attempts to block their retreat by means of encirclement operations and thereby succeeded in reaching their own fresh lines with all the heavy arms and other war materials as well as several hundred enemy prisoners.

Before starting withdrawal operations, the Germans had strongly mined the entire area and constructed numerous obstacles so that the Americans followed only hesitatingly and suffering heavy losses.

At the same time German troops in the sector between Gaeta and Pontecorvo have withdrawn to prepared positions after careful destruction of all strategically important installations especially harbor facilities of Gaeta.

On the lower Dniester, the Soviets also yesterday continued attacks from the narrowed bridgehead west of Butor without success, reports Colonel Ernst von Hammer, special Interinf correspondent.

He reports that all Soviet attacks were crushed by the fierce defense fire of the Germans. The enemy suffered such heavy losses that remnants of the attacking units finally had to withdraw to his initial positions.

The Soviet attacks west of Grigoripol were also repulsed. The enemy lost besides hundreds of dead considerable quantities of war material including 14 tanks.

Meanwhile in the Carpathian sector, southeast of Vitebsk and at several points in the northern sector of the Eastern Front, local fighting developed in the course of which the Soviets were taken prisoners by the Hungarian riflemen who also improved their own main frontline.

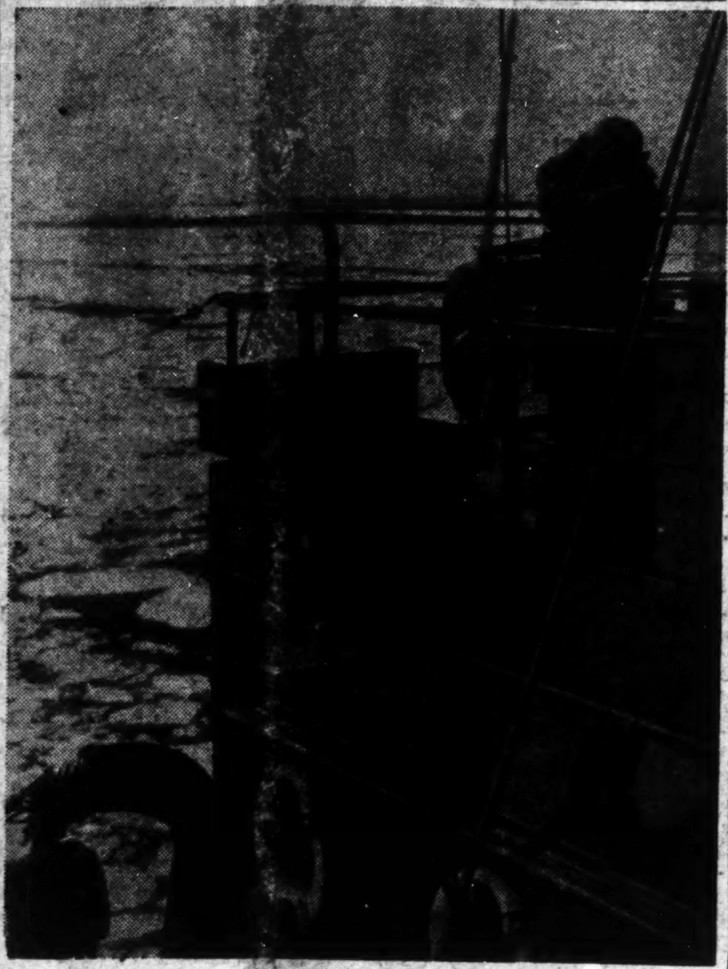
Outside of these fightings, there was a lull on the whole Eastern Front yesterday.

Turk Policy Explained

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 20.—Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu made statements to a group of parliamentary members of the Turkish Peoples' Party on the latest trade and political measures decided upon by the Turkish Government, according to a Svenska Dagbladet report from Ankara. The relations between Menemencioglu and the German representative were in a stage which did not permit either of the two parties to make any statement on the matter, the report said.

Solid Northern Defense



Absolute defense is maintained even in the ice-bound waters in the north where alert Japanese patrol boats keep 24-hour vigilance. (Passed by the War Ministry).

SOVIETS WILL SIGN PACT WITH CZECHS

Conclusion of Economic Treaty Seen as New Move by Stalin Against [illegible]

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 20.—A new political sensation, namely, the conclusion of a Soviet-Czech economic pact, is reported by the Morgontidningen from London.

The Swedish paper states that Premier Josef Stalin and Dr. Eduard Benes, President of the refugee Czech regime, are about to sign an agreement which, to all practical purposes, is tantamount to an economic fusion between the Soviet Union and the Czech Republic.

It added that special attention is being paid in local business circles to the report that the difficult monetary problem is to be solved by adapting the Czech krone to the Soviet ruble. This, of course, would automatically result in the closest cooperation of the national banks in the two countries.

It is recalled that Benes, at the time when he signed the political pact with Moscow, had declared that the economic structure of the Czech Republic would have to undergo considerable changes in order to allow closest possible collaboration with the Soviet Union.

Details now arranged in this regard include the adaption of the Czech railway gauge to that of the Soviet Union. It is, moreover, predicted that the Czech industry, and especially the Czech mines, power stations, and armament plants will be nationalized.

The Soviet-Czech economic pact is a manifestation of an entirely new method of Soviet war diplomacy. Moscow, to all appearances, is not relying solely on receiving the biggest slice of the European Continent in the event of an anti-Axis victory. To make certain that any interference by the Anglo-Americans with the Soviet plans is made impossible from the very outset, Moscow is now concluding political and economic treaties with the emigrant governments in London.

Iran Cabinet Supported

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—The new Iran Cabinet headed by Premier Mohammed Said yesterday won a vote of confidence of the Parliament with a vote of 73 to 19, it is reported from Teheran.

Mikhailovich Said Killed

Domei

ZURICH, May 20.—General Draja Mikhailovich, War Minister of Jugoslavia, together with his escorts was assassinated at the hands of Tito's army in the vicinity of Jagodina in central Serbia on May 13, according to unconfirmed Belgrade reports to the Italian papers.

AGREEMENT SIGNED BY 2 RED FACTIONS

Secret Pact Between Greek, Bulgar Communists Disclos- [illegible]

Special

BERLIN, May 20.—Sensational revelations of the Cairo correspondents of the Daily Herald and the Daily Mail about the secret pact signed by the Greek and Bulgarian Communists are prominently featured by the German newspapers today.

The Reich press emphasizes that this pact reveals Moscow's real plans as well as intentions concerning the Balkans and points out that Moscow is planning to form a union of Soviet republics of southeastern Europe which is to include also the autonomous Soviet Republic of Istanbul and the Dardanelles.

The semi-official Deutsche Diplomatische Korrespondenz whose commentary on the secret pact between the Greek and Bulgarian Communists is published extensively by the Berlin dailies this morning points out that it is extremely significant that the details of this plan were revealed only now by the British press although the plan had been in the hands of the Daily Mail and Daily Herald for several months.

The Cairo correspondents of these papers declare that they had already obtained copies of the pact in January. Publication of the pact at that time was, however, deemed inadvisable by the British authorities who feared that the publication of the document revealing Moscow's real plans and concerning southeastern Europe might have made it clear to the British and American people that the Western Powers had been compelled to make some most far-reaching concessions to the Soviet Union at the Moscow and Teheran conferences.

Point five of the secret pact which refers to the planned creation of an autonomous Soviet Republic of Istanbul and the Dardanelles confirms the impression that England and the United States made most far-reaching concessions to the Soviet Union concerning the Dardanelles.

Anglo-American endeavors to draw Turkey into the war on the anti-Axis side would, of course, have been by no means facilitated if Turkey had known that England and the United States were willing to hand over the Dardanelles to the Soviet Union. It is obvious that the creation of an autonomous Dardanelles Republic under the control of the Soviet Union would be merely the first phase of complete absorption of Turkey by the Soviets.

The revelation of these two London papers will certainly be read with greatest interest in Turkey for the Turks will learn from this secret pact between the Greek and Bulgarian Communists that the Soviet Union pursues the same imperialistic and expansional policy toward Turkey as the Russian Czars who fought many wars to gain control of the Turkish Dardanelles.

OUR DETERMINATION TO ANNIHILATE FOE STRESSED BY TOJO

Addressed Students of Army Staff College Who Will Be Graduated Shortly

General Hideki Tojo, speaking on Saturday before the students of the Army Staff College who expect to be graduated shortly, voiced his firm resolution to smash the enemy. He spoke in his capacity as Chief of the Army General Staff.

His speech attracted greater attention because it followed on the heels of his address made on May 14 at the Central Convention of the National Grand Rally Movement.

That speech, it will be recalled, stressed that the war situations both in the East and West have entered a phase where truly decisive battles are going to be fought, and was an exhortation to the 100,000,000 people of Japan to rise and meet the occasion.

General Tojo's speech before the students of the Army Staff College reminded the people of the fact that the two years which have elapsed since the enemy commenced his offensive against Gaudalcanal Island in August 1942, were devoted by Japan to the strategy of bleeding the enemy white and, at the same time, to the increase of fighting power.

General Tojo declared that the adjustment of Japan's strategic structure has been carried through, and that this, combined with the extension in productive capacity and output, is producing its effects in speeding up the arrival of the day which will see a change in the whole war situation.

General Tojo gave expression to the vigorous fighting spirit of the [illegible] fighting power of the enemy, and tear to pieces its will to carry on the war.

General Tojo further said,

"The Imperial Forces, working patiently, have been husbanding their fighting power. They are now going to seize the chance to smash the enemy's war power and destroy thoroughly its will to continue fighting.

"It is at this juncture that you are going to the theater of the decisive battle as first-line commanding officers or first-line staff officers. Your responsibilities are heavy."

His speech produced a profound impression on his audience who will be officers at the front before long.

WALLACE'S DEPARTURE FOR CHUNGKING REVEALED

To Gather War Information, Says Roosevelt; Returning Middle of July

Special

LISBON, May 20.—U.S. Vice-President Henry Wallace today left for Chungking, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Washington.

President Roosevelt announced today that Wallace has left for Chungking to "gather information on the war area."

Wallace is accompanied by John Carter Vincent, Chief of State Department Division of Chinese Affairs, Owen Lattimore of the United States Office of War Information and John Hazard, chief liaison officer of the Foreign Economic Administration.

Roosevelt declared, "East Asia will play a very important part in the future history of the world. Suffice it to say that Wallace will be visiting a dozen places which I have long wanted to see."

Wallace is expected to return about the middle of July.

Lands in Sweden Again

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 19.—An American four-engined bomber of the "Flying Fortress" type appeared over the southern coast of Sweden today and made a forced landing when Swedish anti-aircraft guns went into action, according to the report issued by the Swedish military quarters. The crew of 10 of the damaged plane were interned, the report added.

Japanese Internees Thank Aid Body Here For Relief Supplies

Relief commodities such as tea, miso and shoyu which were dispatched on board the second Japanese exchange ship, Teia Maru, last November by the local Society for Aiding Japanese Nationals in Enemy Countries as a token of the nation's expression of sympathy to the Japanese interned in enemy countries have arrived safely and gratefully received by the internees. Subsequently, messages of gratitude sent to the Society were received from the following internment camps: Poston, Arizona; Hart Mountain, Wyoming; Minidoga, Idaho; Gila River, Arizona, all in the United States, and British Columbia, Canada.

CHUNGKING BLASTS ANGLO-U.S. SCHEME

Says Nu River Advance Crushed By Japanese; Fail to Get War Supplies

Domei

CANTON, May 19.—In an attempt to end the criticism directed toward the Chungking forces, the United States and Britain had propagandized that Chiang Kai-shek's troops had tried to cross the Nu River, but the Anglo-American scheme was blasted when the Chungking authorities admitted over the radio on May 17 that the advance of their troops has been frustrated by the Japanese.

Chungking's broadcast said:

"The operations of the Chungking forces in the Yunnan area were launched in accordance with the agreement reached at the Cairo Conference last year. The commencement of the operations was delayed because the supply of war materials could not be completed on schedule.

"Chungking troops that crossed the Nu River were counter-attacked by the Japanese at four points, and were compelled to withdraw to the heights in the rear where fighting conditions are difficult. These troops are now awaiting the arrival of supplies. American officers are in command of the Chungking units."

To Appease Yanks

Domei

CANTON, May 19.—Maintaining that the "Three Peoples' Principles," as advocated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, conform to the principles of democracy, Chungking authorities are attempting to appease American academic circles and Chungking nationals residing in the United States who are dissatisfied with Chungking's rigid measures controlling thoughts of Chinese students abroad.

These discontented circles are severely criticizing Chungking's recent measures, asserting that they are contrary to the principles of democracy.

According to a United Press dispatch from Chungking, Chang Ping-chun, Councillor of Chungking's Executive Yuan, in a press interview yesterday, disclosed that the revision of regulations controlling thoughts of students abroad has been postponed due to the discontinuation of the sending of students abroad.

Apparently in an attempt to court the United States' favor, Chang further stated that Chungking's enforcement of regulations of thought control of overseas students is not to restrict academic freedom, and it is a pity that the Americans have mistaken it as a means against democratic principles of the United States.

He said that Chungking's sole desire is to uphold the traditional principles of all her allied countries in future, as well as strive to readjust its own educational system.

It was also reported that Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek is pouring out her usual captivating charms to satisfy the displeased American public, and has been spreading the "gospel" that democracy will protect the world after the current war.

U.S. RED PARTY DISSOLVED

Browder Announces His Support of Roosevelt in Election

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—The United States Communist Party which was created 25 years ago has decided at its general meeting in New York today to dissolve as a political party and hereafter as a non-political party will pursue activities to support other parties, according to a New York dispatch.

Earl Browder, President of the Party, during the meeting declared that he will support Roosevelt in the coming presidential race.

NIPPON UNITS CRUSH ENEMY'S OFFENSIVE IN BUTHIDAUNG AREA

10th British Brigade Is Annihilated and Troops of West African Army Routed

By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA-INDIAN BORDER FRONT, May 20.—Within less than a week, Japanese Forces have completely smashed the second counter-offensive of the British 26th Division and the West African 81st Division in the Buthidaung area.

In the area east of Letouyeteddo, the 10th Brigade of the 26th Division has been annihilated, while the 9th Brigade of the West African 81st Division has been routed in the vicinity of Doublegyaung.

On May 12, the Japanese cut off the retreat route of the main enemy force at three places, and have been enlarging their sphere of mopping-up operations.

Continuing their onslaught, Japanese Units occupied a height north of the Buthidaung-Maungdaw sector. In concert with other comrade units that occupied the 143 Height, Japanese troops that smashed the enemy plan to break through the Buthidaung-Maungdaw Road continued their advance and captured the 1301 Height, the vital enemy base in the Mayu Mountain Range, at 9 p.m. on May 16.

Closely cooperating with another unit that took a position at a height north of the Buthidaung-Maungdaw Road, the Japanese are now spreading their encirclement nets around the main strength of the anti-Axis forces.

Troops of the 9th Brigade of the West African 81st Division, that were planning to start a furtive action in the sector on the left bank of the Mayu River, have been put to rout in the jungle area in the Mawdok Mountain Range as a result of the Japanese forestalling attack and due to the suspension of air supplies.

A part of another Japanese Unit, detouring in order to cut off the rear of the routed enemy, clashed with 200 enemy troops in the neighborhood of the 717 Height on May 12 and, after defeating them, occupied the height as well as Kingyaungya and Pinla.

Other Japanese Units on May 16 occupied the 77th junction, a strategic point, and are now hotly chasing the enemy troops.

The war results obtained by the Japanese since the commencement of the operation on May 4 up to May 8 were tremendous, during which the enemy abandoned 1,275 bodies on the battlefields.

War trophies captured by the Japanese include four heavy trench mortars, 10 light trench mortars, 44 light machine-guns, one armored car, 60,000 meters of telephone wires, and 357,170 rounds of various ammunition. In addition, the enemy war materials that were destroyed or set ablaze include two vehicles, one light armored car, 12 trucks, one tank and five munitions dumps.

Appeals for Aid
By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, May 20.—Newly reinforced by the 32nd Brigade from the Wangin sector, the anti-Axis troops in Palel have been continuing their desperate resistance, but their fighting power has been greatly reduced by the furious onslaughts of the Japanese Forces.

In the neighborhood of Shenamu, the headquarters of the anti-Axis troops was almost completely destroyed on May 11 when Japanese Air Units carried out a violent assault.

Thrown into deep confusion, the commander of the 20th British Division was forced to send a wireless message to the British 4th Corps in Imphal asking for aid.

Since May 15, the Japanese Artillery Units, which established their positions at Tegnopal, have been daily bombarding the enemy airfield as well as other positions at Palel, and that base has now been put out of use.

Wukululu Road Pounded
By S. HASEGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, May 20.—Crack units of the Japanese Forces today launched furious attacks against the enemy in the Wukululu highway sector.

For the past one month, the anti-Axis forces, supported by their artillery batteries in the Kohima-Wukululu Road sector, as well as at Ililu and Laimakon, have been attempting to open a way of retreat.

However, the enemy's plan was

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

RAINS WILL NOT AID IMPHAL DEFENDERS

Advent of Wet Season Will Cut Down Supplies Sent by Air To Doomed Troops

"General Rainfall," the coming of whom seems to be awaited with eager expectation by the anti-Axis forces holding Imphal, is not likely necessarily to fight on their side, especially with the transportation of supplies by air bound to be more difficult than ever during the wet season, observes Domei in a digest of the war situation in India.

After more than a month of resistance, the Anglo-Indian forces clinging to the Imphal fortified area with unwonted tenacity seem to have been overtaken by increasing fatigue and uneasiness. The reasons for this are said to lie in the slow, but steady advance of the Japanese offensive, and the miscalculation on the part of the anti-Axis strategists regarding the advantages of the approaching rainy season.

It had been the hypothesis of the enemy strategists that if Imphal could hold out until the rainy season, the edge of the Japanese offensive was certain to be dulled, and that would give them time in which to obtain supplies by air for the reinforcement of the garrison so as to turn to the counter-offensive. In fact, the biggest factor for the maintenance of their resistance has been the uninterrupted flow of manpower and material supplies by air. It has also given them strong moral support. This supply by air seemed for a time to have necessitated a radical change in the traditional strategy of encirclement.

Time, however, has demonstrated the relative nature of the certainty with which supplies could be obtained by air in contrast with the absolute certainty of obtaining supplies by land. The rainy season in the Indo-Burmese border area happens to be a major impediment to the aerial transportation of supplies. Fearing to fall prey to the alert eagles of the Japanese attacking forces, the enemy is sending supplies by air during the night. But with the coming of the rainy season, the rainfall is severest during the night, with the result that flying then becomes extremely limited. Such is the nature of "General Rainfall" on which the enemy has hitched such high hopes.

The Japanese, on the other hand, have completed preparations to secure supplies by land whether the season be wet or dry. Regardless of rain or drought, the Japanese are disposing units for crushing the Anglo-Indian Fourth Army.

The enemy has been resisting on the strength of the semi-permanent fortifications he had built after a year and a half of incessant toil. Realization, however, that the wet season will not be to his advantage, and that it will even endanger his line of communications, has sorely shaken his erstwhile complacency.

The feature of the Japanese campaign against Imphal is a slow, steady, throttling of the enemy by incessant attacks on his vital positions. By this method, the Japanese do not have to make the sacrifices involved in an impetuous, large-scale offensive on the well-equipped enemy fortifications.

For instance, the Japanese Units that are pressing upon Palel are slowly compressing the enemy wings that had been extended over a wide front to the north and south and, meanwhile, the northward advancing units, that broke through Moira on April 18, are pressing upon Bishenpur, a base to the west of the Imphal Plains. Having obtained a reinforcement of artillery, the latter are shattering one enemy position after another, and their vanguard has approached within three or four kilometers of that city.

These steady advances of the Japanese Forces, especially with the overflowing of the Loktak Lake, are cutting up and isolating the enemy forces intercepted in the Imphal Plains. This is adding to the enemy's unrest.

Thus, the enemy is seeking his last avenue of escape in the reopening of the Imphal-Dimapur Road and, accordingly, has been conducting a desperate counter-offensive toward that end for the last week or so from Dimapur in the direction of Kohima.

In the neighborhood of Imphal, the enemy is making frenzied counter-attacks on the area north of the city under Japanese occupation.

The Japanese are not only defending these positions without yielding a single inch, but are inflicting heavy damage on the enemy at every attempt, and are frustrating his plans for reopening that road.

That these developments are severely irritating the Mountbatten Headquarters is evident from the fact that the Chungking forces in Yunnan, which had remained quiet ever since their defeat in the Nu River campaign in November, 1942, have recently begun to stir. Their recent activities are ascribed to Anglo-American promptings and realization of the perilous situation of Lieutenant-General Stilwell's forces in the Fukawng and the crisis

Illustrated News Of London Put on British 'Black List'

Special

BERLIN, May 20.—The pictorial London Illustrated News has been put on the "black list" by the London Information Ministry for publishing the critical statements of Cyril Falls, British military expert, regarding the failure of the Anglo-American air war against European civilian population, according to the Lisbon correspondent of the Berliner Boersen Zeitung. As a result, the cancellation of air mail facilities and the prohibition of propaganda subsidies for sale abroad at reduced rates have been forced upon the periodical. The London Illustrated News will now arrive four weeks late at Lisbon and in addition will cost five times as much as before.

ROOSEVELT'S EFFORTS TO PLEASE STALIN CITED

Suggested Way for Soviets to Get Free Passage Into North Sea, U.S. Journalist Says

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 18.—Lifting the veil covering the Teheran Conference for the first time, Forrest Davis, Washington editor of the Saturday Evening Post, in a recent issue revealed that President Roosevelt at Teheran suggested the establishment of a small free state around the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, according to the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet. Roosevelt suggested that the state be internationalized into the North Sea.

This so-called "State of Kiel" was not to have its own army and an independent foreign policy but was to be managed by the anti-Axis countries. Davis said that this suggestion by Roosevelt so fascinated Premier Stalin that he shook hands with Roosevelt and declared, "This is the solution and that is the only right thing to do!" Davis declared that Roosevelt's idea of a "State of Kiel" was but part of the outlining of international relations developed by Roosevelt with the intention to prove firstly, the "sincerity" of the United States toward the Soviet Union and secondly, the necessity of Soviet participation in making a peace plan.

U.S. ECONOMY HEAD URGES ACTION AGAINST NEUTRALS

Taft Demands More Pressure To Be Brought on Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland

Special

LISBON, May 18.—Heavy American pressure is being applied to Portugal as well as Sweden in order to coerce these nations to suspend their exports to Germany as has already been done with Spain and Turkey, Charles P. Taft, chief of the Economic Warfare Bureau of the U.S. State Department, declared in a speech on Wednesday night, according to an Indianapolis dispatch.

The economic warfare forces, Taft said, were not only coercing Portugal and Sweden but also Switzerland. Taft stated that these countries had restricted their exports considerably in accordance with American wishes but that America should have them restrict trade still further.

In the meantime "stern action" against Sweden to halt Swedish deliveries of ball-bearings to Germany was urged by the U.S. War Department to the Government, according to an A.P. dispatch from Washington to Stockholm.

Indications show that the Swedish Government is making earnest efforts to reach an understanding satisfactory to both the United States and Germany.

Foe Admits Hollandia Raid

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—Japanese Air Units raided the American base on Hollandia and inflicted damages on military installations and casualties, it was announced today by the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in southwest Pacific, according

British Parliament Recess

Special

LISBON, May 20.—The British Parliament will adjourn from May 26 until June 6 and according to competent quarters there is no intention to convoke an extraordinary meeting of parliament during the recess, according to a London dispatch.

confronting the glider troops which descended in northern Burma.

Against these enemy agitations, the Japanese have completed their position of strategic initiative.

CHIANG, CHINA REDS NEGOTIATE AT SIAN

Compromise Said Reached Between Two Factions for Closer Collaboration

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 20.—The negotiations now being held at Sian since May 5 to adjust the relations between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party seem to have reached a compromise on May 16. Lin Tsu-han, representative of the Chinese Communist Party, arrived at Chungking on May 17, and on the following day Wang Shih-chieh, Chungking delegate to the Sian Conference, also returned to Chungking.

According to reports reaching here from Chungking, Chang Chih-chung, director of the Political Section of the Chungking Military Affairs Committee, who is the leader of the rightist faction also attended the conference, and this report is attracting considerable attention. Though all these men are not disclosing the nature of the meeting, informed quarters here believed that the topics discussed included the following:

1. The reorganization of the Chungking regime and the participation of the members of the Chinese Communist party in the administration.
2. The territorial agreement between the Chinese Communist army and the Chungking army.
3. The supply of arms to the Communist army.
4. The recognition of the special position of Shensi and Kansu frontier area.
5. The suspension of the thought offensive by the Communist Party toward the Chungking army.

The present conference is considered a preliminary one and it will take sometime before a final decision is reached. The reasons for holding the present conference are believed to be the following:

1. The demand made on Chiang Kai-shek for the unification of the internal front by the British and Americans at the Cairo Conference.
2. The Anglo-Americans recently criticized despotism of Chiang as it is contrary to the principles of democracy and showed a conciliatory attitude toward the Chinese Communist Party.
3. Chungking became panic-stricken with the opening of the recent Honan campaign by the Japanese Forces.
4. In the event of losing the First War Zone, to launch an immediate offensive against Japan with the aid of the Chinese Communist army.

If a compromise is reached at the Sian conference, observers believe that Chungking must have made considerable concessions to the Chinese Reds.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

May 20

On the Italian southern front the big defensive battle is uninterruptedly continuing. Our troops in the sector between Gaeta and Pontecerve in embittered struggle against far superior enemy infantry and tank forces fought their way back to new positions. The out-bulging bend of the Gaeta front was evacuated. Some heights north of Itri and the village of Campo Dimele fell into the hands of the enemy.

In other sectors, our panzer grenadiers in determined counter-thrusts have checked advancing enemy spearheads. On both sides of Pontecerve all enemy attacks were repulsed despite the enemy's massed employment of tanks and artillery.

In the area southeast of Aquino, enemy attacks supported by strong artillery fire and numerous tanks collapsed. Enemy infantry which with tanks had penetrated the northern part of the village was thrown back in counter-attack and the enemy here lost 30 tanks. The First German Parachutist Division alone since the beginning of this battle has destroyed 100 enemy tanks. In the Adriatic two enemy motor-boats were damaged by our patrol boats.

From the Eastern Front there are reports of local fighting only on the lower Dniester, in the forefields of the Carpathians and southeast of Vitebsk.

Our naval patrol boats downed five Soviet bombers over the Gulf of Finland. A Finnish bomber formation last night successfully attacked an enemy supply base behind the Svir front.

U.S. bomber formations yesterday with strong fighter escort penetrated into Reich territory. Dropping bombs indiscriminately on several residential districts of Berlin and on Brunswick, they caused damage to buildings and casualties among the population. A total of 71 enemy aircraft, mostly four-engined bombers were downed by fighters and flak of the Luftwaffe command as well as by units and patrol vessels of our navy.

The R.A.F. bombed Cologne area last night.

Greek Premier Arrested

Special

LISBON, May 20.—George Papandrou, Premier and Foreign Minister of the Greek refugee regime, who for the past four days had been conferring with the leaders of the Greek Peoples Party and the Communist Party in a hotel near Beirut was suddenly arrested today by British authorities, according to a Beirut dispatch.

Press Comments

Sunday, May 21

U.S. PLOTTING IN THE EAST AND WEST

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—The interview that Lin Tsu-han, representative of the Chinese Communist Party at Yenan, had with Chiang Kai-shek at Chungking recently is a matter worthy of no special attention. Since the Hsian affair, the representative of the Chinese Communist Party has been in the habit of visiting Chungking from time to time and there was a time when the Chinese Communist Party had its agents stationed at Chungking. Sometime ago, the representatives of the Chinese Communists actually occupied several seats in the National Council of the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

Some people are paying undue attention to the recent interview between Lin and Chiang, attributing the former's visit to Chungking to the stimulus given by the United States. If really so, we can see nothing new therein. The United States has been always announcing that the Chungking and the Yenan regimes should form a joint front against Japan. No aids have ever been extended from the United States to Chungking without accompanying the former's request that these two Chinese regimes must fight against Japan in close cooperation with each other. The United States has followed new tactics in connection with the recent interview between Lin and Chiang in that it has given an impetus to Chungking through Yenan, instead of giving it direct to Chungking. In other words, the United States has followed an indirect course instead of a direct one.

The relations between the Chungking regime and the Chinese Communist Party resemble that between the Soviet Union and Britain. The Soviet Union, by advancing toward the Mediterranean Sea is worrying Britain which, being unable to check the Soviet Union in its advance, is awaiting a good chance for retaliation. Whenever the United States tries to mediate in the frictions between them, the Soviet Union would always remind Washington of the urgent necessity to form the second front on the Continent. The Soviet Union and Britain are both anxious to beat Germany at the expense of each other. Like the Chungking and the Yenan regimes, the London and the Moscow Governments never overlook the first chance to make inroads into the regions under the influence of each other.

The United States is now following the same policy toward Chungking and Britain. The world knows that the United States is anxious to inherit all the estates to be left by Britain and Washington is now trying to take over all Chungking's possessions. The Washington authorities by extending monetary aids to Chungking are trying to establish their complete control over Chungking.

At present, one American dollar is exchanged for 23,000 yuan on the "black market." That such an abnormal ratio of exchange is precipitating the inflation of Chungking is easily seen and the fate of the old fapi is thus practically sealed. The day is not far ahead when Chungking finds itself controlled by the American dollars. In other words, Chungking is quickly transforming itself into an American colony as many Chungking critics are aware of.

The Soviet Union, Britain, and the United States are playing the same drama in Europe as the United States, Chungking, and the Yenan regimes are playing in Asia. Whether it is a mere coincidence or a natural product of a poor dramatist, the plot is too conventional to be interesting.

Nippon Units Crush Enemy's Offensive In Buthidaung Area

(Continued From Page 1)

frustrated by the Japanese troops in the area north of Imphal who succeeded in adjusting their positions after the first big attack. These positions were located at Kangeatongi, the 5521 and 5417 heights, Pulumu, Sazan, the 4955 Height and Donsamu.

Meanwhile, upon receiving reinforcements, including artillery units, the Japanese prepared for the second attack, which was launched following the advance of the left wing of the Japanese Forces to the 5704 and 619 Heights and Kasomu.

Foe Shifts Troops

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—The British-Indian 5th Infantry Division commanded by Brigadier-General William Ord under orders of Admiral Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in southeast Asia, has been transported by air from the Arakan front to the Manipur sector to relieve the British-Indian troops threatened there, according to reports reaching here.

FREE INDIA TROOPS DO NOT FEAR DEATH

Japanese War Spirit Inspires Azad Hind Fauj Now Surging Toward Freedom Goal

By N. WATANABE and O. MARUYAMA
Of the Military Press Corps

ARAKAN FRONT.—The Indian National Army is steadily pushing toward its goal with brilliant results being achieved on various fronts along the Indo-Burmese border.

The tireless efforts of the officers and men in their fight for liberation from British rule have called forth the admiration of the Japanese Forces who are assisting in the big drive. Without a thought for their personal safety, the men of the Azad Hind Fauj have cut off the enemy's communication lines, destroyed strategic bridges and delivered a successful surprise attack on the enemy's headquarters.

In order to acquire first-hand information on the impressions of the men of the Indian National Army in their initial campaign, a round-table discussion was held recently at their camp located at XX on the Arakan Front.

Captain Mehar Das is the commander of the raiding unit of the Indian National Army which, in conjunction with the Japanese raiding party, cut off the enemy's retreat at Nagyaungyaung during the Sinzeiwwa campaign.

Lieutenant Suddama Lao is the commander of XX unit of the Indian National Army which took part in the battle at Sinzeiwwa. Others who participated in the discussion were Sergeant-Major Gurmk Sinne, Sergeant-Major Siel Sinne, Sergeant-Major Jagar Sinne, Sergeant-Major Lus Gahasan and Lieutenant Hartap Sinne.

Details of the discussion follow:

Question: Captain Das, could you please tell us the differences between the Japanese and British armies as observed by you and your men?

Captain Das: In the drill regulations of the British army, it is set forth that victory cannot be hoped for unless one has a better knowledge of the fundamental principles of warfare than the enemy. The raiding unit of the Japanese Army, as I observed it, always had the advantage over the enemy. It took the initiative in all operations, such as swift surprise attacks and the maintenance of communications.

Within two days from the time the raiding party left the base, it succeeded in making a surprise attack on Nagyaungyaung. This enabled it to cut off the enemy's communications for over a week. At one time the men of the unit had to trudge along a steep mountain path for six days, some carrying the wounded and others bearing guns on their shoulders, and they did not taste cooked rice for 10 days. But the spirit of the Japanese Army continued high. I am absolutely certain that such feats are unknown in the British army.

Question: What is your impression of the present campaign, Lieutenant Lao?

Lieutenant Lao: My men did not relish the idea of a transfer to the rear. We all wanted to be in the front line in the thick of the fight. You can understand our disappointment when we were shifted to the rear.

However, on looking back, I think I have grasped the reason. It was the first time I had fought side by side with the Japanese, but straight away I was able to feel the noble spirit permeating the Japanese Army. Above all else, I have learned to marvel at the unshakable conviction held by the Japanese officers. As I watched the Japanese soldiers pushing steadily ahead in spite of the many hardships such as steep mountains, deep ravines and muddy creeks, I bowed my head in silent tribute.

Sergeant-Major Gurmk Sinne: I find that the Japanese Army marches quietly. I have been deeply impressed with the strict discipline which I observed and with the spirit of absolute obedience and trust pervading the whole army. The example of the Japanese troops, whose morale is so high that in spite of the shortage of provisions their spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotism never flinches, and who meet death with a smile on their faces, has been a constant source of inspiration to us.

They are always happy and cheerful. Put in another way, they are the personification of bravery. Without having anything substantial to eat for days on end, they march on cheerfully and fight with vigor and confidence.

Question: Lieutenant Lao, please tell us something of your experiences in the fight at Sinzeiwwa where, we understand, you undertook the important task of breaking through the enemy position and obtaining accommodation for many of our wounded.

Lieutenant Lao: It was really nothing. I am concerned not so much with the fighting put up by us Indians, but with the fact that the Japanese also are shedding their blood, side by side with us, for the liberation of Greater East Asia. I am extremely happy that I was able to help in the great cause. If I die in the pursuance of this self-appointed task, I shall consider it a happy opportunity to express to Japan and to the Japanese the deep thanks of my 400,000,000 compatriots.

Above everything, I was impressed with the fighting spirit of the Japanese troops, some of whom, even while gasping with the pain of their wounds, demanded to be sent back at once to the firing lines.

Question: Captain Das, will you give us your impressions, as commanding officer, of the fighting in this campaign?

Captain Das: Frankly, I did not foresee all the difficulties which actually confronted us, and at first I doubted whether my men would be able to surmount them and still continue in the performance of their task. But I found my fears were groundless. The men did very well and achieved results far greater than I had hoped for. Like the men of the Japanese Army, they too endured all hardships with a smile on their lips and conscientiously performed their appointed work, an achievement which must have involved tremendous will-power. And with each obstacle they overcame, they gained in confidence and daring.

Question: Do you feel that you have learned much from your participation in the present campaign, Lieutenant Lao?

Lieutenant Lao: The present campaign has served to bolster the spiritual strength of the officers and men of the Indian National Army. Also we have learned many exceedingly valuable lessons from the Japanese Army. I was wont to think that an army could not effectively operate without adequate supplies. The present campaign has removed this conception completely. It has been borne in upon me that an army needs depend only on its spiritual power, not on its stomach.

Sergeant-Major Gahasan: The enemy has not the strength we thought, especially in morale. He becomes demoralized the moment he is caught in a surprise attack, and frantically throwing away his arms makes a hasty retreat. Now that we have ascertained our strength and also that of the enemy, nothing is going to stop us.

Sergeant-Major Hartap: I, too, have learned that firm resolution, fortitude and the spirit of self-sacrifice are the qualities requisite in every soldier if an army is to surmount all the unexpected difficulties which come across its path in the course of a battle.

In the present campaign, there were several occasions when we had absolutely nothing to eat. And there were a multitude of occasions when we met with severe difficulties and hardships. We can pride ourselves on the fact that we never allowed such things to stand in the way of the speedy performance of our appointed tasks. This attests to the value of the qualities I have mentioned as requisite in a soldier.

Sergeant-Major Siel Sinne: The soldiers of a free country are only too happy to die for their motherland. This does not apply to hired troops. We are men of Azad Hind.

But this is not all. We are fortunate in being able to fight side by side with our good friends, the brave officers and men of the Japanese Army.

To whom will victory come if not to us? We fight for a cause that is just and we have the firm conviction that God will guide us, victorious, to our goal.

New Process Found To Make Gasoline From Coffee Beans

STOCKHOLM, May 19.—A process has been developed in Sweden whereby it is claimed coffee bean is converted into gasoline. The bean is put into the machine at one end and while at the other end coffein, fat, lubrication oil, fuel oil, azeton, methylated alcohol and tannin come forth. Only two men are needed to attend this machine. The invention is said to have been made by the instigation of the Brazilian Minister in Stockholm.

GANDHI MAY MEET JINNAH

Proposes Meeting Head of Moslem League in Bombay in June

Domei

LISBON, May 18.—Mahatma Gandhi, who is now recuperating at the Juhu health resort, is reported to have proposed a meeting with Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the Indian Moslem League, to discuss problems beween the Hindus and Moslems in order to attain unity in their struggle for Indian independence, according to a Bombay dispatch.

The report further stated that the Mahatma will probably meet him in Bombay in the early part of June when the former will strictly maintain the stand expressed in Mr. Jinnah's letter of May 4, 1943.

BRITISH DISCOUNT DE GAULLE'S MOVE

Puppets' New Status Must Be Recognized by Other Powers To Be Valid, It Is Opined

Special

ZURICH, May 17.—The fact that the French Committee of National Liberation has given itself a higher rank by calling itself the "Provisional Government of France" is of no importance from the point of view of international law, as its validity would depend upon the recognition of the new status by other Powers, says the London correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, who reports on the opinion held in Britain on this issue.

He states that the decision taken has no legal validity until endorsed by the executive committee of the French Committee.

It is generally believed that the Committee will address an enquiry to London, Washington and Moscow, the correspondent adds.

De Gaulle Acts Freely

Special

LISBON, May 17.—The dilatory attitude of the London and Washington Governments toward the demands of the Algiers Committee was the reason for the surprising step of this committee to proclaim itself as the Provisional French Government, the News Chronicle declared today, according to a London dispatch.

It said that this fact must not be forgotten by anyone who is regretting that the Algiers Committee had acted without previously asking London and Washington for approval.

The attitude of the Anglo-Americans toward the committee and General Charles de Gaulle naturally added to the fears entertained by many Frenchmen. It was an invitation to De Gaulle to "pose as a martyr." This was exactly what London and Washington wanted to prevent, added the News Chronicle.

NEW RECORDS ESTABLISHED

Record-Smashing Time in Track Meet Made at Amsterdam

Special

BERLIN, May 18.—Two new world records for women and one national record for men were established during an athletic meet held recently in the Olympia stadium in Amsterdam, according to a dispatch received here.

Miss Fanny Blankers-Coen covered the 100 yards in 10.8 seconds, establishing a new world record and bettering the old world record held by the South African girl, Burke, by two-tenths of a second.

Miss Blankers-Coen also ran a lap in a record-breaking 40-yard relay together with the Misses Wil Adema, Nelly Timmer and Geda Kondijs. The time was 48.8 seconds, bettering the old mark of 49.8 seconds by a whole second.

At the same meet, the crack Dutch long distance runner Stijkhuis ran the two-mile event in 9 minutes 16.6 seconds, thus establishing a new Dutch record.

U.S. BUILDING MORE BOATS

Special

LISBON, May 19.—The House of Representatives today unanimously approved the legislation authorizing the United States navy to build an additional 1,000,000 tons of landing craft largely to be used in the Pacific operations, according to a Washington dispatch.

The program calls for an estimated cost of $1,800,000,000. Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, explained that the army obtains its amphibious craft from the navy and thus this new measure is "overall proposition" for the entire United States armed forces in their invasion tactics.

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Bulgar Foreign Policy Unaffected by Change In Sofia Government

Special

BERLIN, May 20.—First information on the imminent Bulgarian Government reshuffle has been received from Sofia. This information is regarded by local political circles as the outcome of inner political reorganization which will have no influence whatever on the future Bulgarian foreign policy. Berlin political circles declared that the Bulgarian foreign policy was being represented by the political course laid down by King Boris which was also being pursued by three Bulgarian regents.

GERMANY, ANTI-AXIS EXCHANGE CAPTIVES

Details of Event Taking Place At Barcelona Released by International Red Cross

Special

GENEVA, May 19.—The International Red Cross today issued the following official report on the exchange of German, American and British war prisoners and civilians in Barcelona on May 17:

"On May 17, an exchange took place in Barcelona of wounded and sick war prisoners, medical corps personnel and civilians from German or American and British camps. The Swedish vessel, Gripsholm, brought some 350 war prisoners from Canada and the United States as well as 90 German civilians from New York to Barcelona. On the way, the vessel called at Algiers taking an additional 350 wounded aboard from American and British camps.

"The Gripsholm was accompanied by a Swiss delegate from Algiers and from Algiers on also by a member of the International Red Cross committee. At the same time, some 900 American and British wounded war prisoners and a number of civilian Americans and citizens of Central American states as well as British subjects were transported from Germany to Barcelona partly aboard a German hospital ship.

"After exchange formalities were concluded with the cooperation of Spanish authorities, both the above-mentioned vessels have started on their home journeys with the home-coming wounded and civilians aboard.

"The Gripsholm is returning to New York via Algiers and Belfast, while the German hospital ship left for an Italian Adriatic port via Marseilles. The negotiations which preceded this exchange were conducted under the mediation of Swiss authorities."

Italian Press Heads Named

Special

MILAN, May 18.—Francesco Scardaoni has been appointed director of the Giornale d'Italia by the Ministry of National Economics. Gigi Pellegrini was appointed director of the Messaggero, while Renzo Lodoli became director of the newspaper, Piccolo, in Rome.

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JOURNALS STRESS HONAN CAMPAIGN

Nippon Victory in New Operations Has Favorable Effect On New China Policy

The disastrous effects of the Japanese operations in the Honan area on Chungking were stressed in the editorials of the principal dailies in Tokyo during the week ending May 18. Some of the editorials called the Honan offensive "the New China Policy operations" by way of pointing out its favorable effects on the realization of Japan's New China policy.

Other important topics of discussions were: the critical situation facing the Chungking regime, Mahatma Gandhi's release and the trend of military operations in Italy.

Commenting on the war results gained by the Imperial Forces in the latest Honan operations, the Asahi ascribes the enemy's vast losses to its reliance on physical power and considers the overwhelming Japanese victory as the "greatest lessons for the anti-Axis nations who are depending on the quantity of materials in conducting the war." Commenting on the achievements of the Imperial Forces in securing complete control over the Peking-Hankow Railway, the Mainichi dwells on the significance of the disruption of the connections between the enemy's first and fifth war zone and says that Chiang Kai-shek himself should hold himself responsible for the military debacle of his forces and the loss of the Peking-Hankow railway line, although it has been reported that General Tang En-po would be tried for his failure to withstand the Japanese troops. The Mainichi calls the Honan operations "the New China Policy operations," because of its important effects in carrying out the new policy in China.

Regarding the relations between Chungking and America, in respect to the Honan campaign, the Asahi points to the cool reception given by the United States to the appeals made by Chungking for aid at the beginning of the Japanese operations in the Honan area. The reason for this, according to the journal, is that the American public was dissatisfied over the fact that, whereas the Chinese Communist Army was gallantly fighting although it was poorly equipped, the Chungking troops have been making a poor showing despite the fact that they were well-armed.

After explaining the prevailing political situation in Chungking, the Asahi declares that strife between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party is absolutely unavoidable. "Thus, Chungking is regarded coolly by both the Chinese Reds and the Anglo-Americans in its present great plight, so that the latest blow dealt to Chungking by the Japanese has proved also a fatal blow on the internal unity of the anti-Axis combined forces," the journal says.

The Tokyo Shimbun calls the attention of its readers to the unfavorable attitude shown by the United States toward Chungking and points out that while the Chiang regime has been trying to use the United States' aid in order to strengthen its position against Japan, in reality the regime has been subjected to American imperialistic ambitions and its position has been undermined by American invasion and domination. The journal states that since Chungking's dream for reopening the Burma Route has been blasted and the air transportation between India and Chungking has been frustrated by the fierce attacks of our airmen, Chungking is facing collapse as an orphan of East Asia.

Concerning the situation in Europe, the Mainichi takes up the recent step taken by the French regime at Algiers in changing its name from "the French Committee of National Liberation" to "the Provisional Government of the French Republic," and ascribes this change to the intention of the anti-Axis nations to utilize that regime as a Trojan horse in their attempt to invade western Europe. The paper considers the change of name as another indication of the near approach of the establishment of the second front.

The Tokyo Shimbun recalls the lack of unity among Britain, France and the United States during the first World War and points to a similar phenomenon existing among the nations of the ani-Axis group today. This lack of unity among them is ascribed by the journal not to sentiments, but to the differences of their real interests, especially between the United States and Britain, whose rivalry is not a local, but a universal affair.

The latest operations undertaken by the anti-Axis forces on the Italian front are taken up by the Yomiuri-Hochi which predicts that the decisive victory of the Axis forces over their enemy in Italy will offer an opportunity for frustrating all second front attempts, and expresses its conviction that the Germans will crush the enemy.

The Tokyo Shimbun devotes two editorials to the discussion of Anglo-American diplomacy and their pressure on neutral countries. In an editorial entitled "The Real Color of Anglo-American Diplomacy," the political opposition between the two Anglo-Saxon Powers in respect to their relations with the De Gaulle and Badoglio regimes is pointed out. With the progress of the war, the imperialistic designs of the United States and Britain have disclosed the true character of their professed democratic diplomacy, and have created a deep suspicion among all the nations of the world, the Tokyo Shimbun declared. Turning to the diplomatic offensives of the Soviet Union, the journal says that Anglo-American diplomacy has been checked within the anti-Axis group by the intervention of the Soviets.

Pressure on the neutral nations by the Anglo-Americans is taken up by the journal as an indication of the deadlock which has been faced by them in their diplomatic measures. The Anglo-American economic war is taken up by the same paper in relation with their pressure on the neutrals, and their aim is judged as their desire for profit-making pure and simple. The journal regards it amusing that the Anglo-Americans consider their pressure on the neutrals as a diplomatic victory, and declares that the real color of their designs has been disclosed most glaringly by their economic warfare.

The Yomiuri-Hochi takes up Mahatma Gandhi's release and attaches much importance to the fact that it took place when India is facing an event of stupendous importance. The paper opines that the British authorities wish to effect some sort of a compromise with the Indian people with Gandhi as a bait. The paper asserts that political measures should be undertaken in order to frustrate such a British attempt, and at the same time military operations around Imphal should be further pushed in order to oust the British from India.

Shanghai Dismantles 28 Boundary Gates Of Former International Settlement

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 20.—Dismantling work on 28 boundary gates, which define the precincts of the former International Settlement, was commenced recently by the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Special Municipality.

The battleship gates which for over a decade have been a familiar sight in this metropolis are actually relics of the bygone era when dangers, ranging from terrorism to infiltrations of Chiang Kai-shek troops threatened the metropolitan populace.

Their presence today are no longer necessary or desirable and city authorities struck upon the idea to remove and donate them to the Metal Drive recently launched jointly by Chinese and Japanese authorities.

These steel gates, which are expected to yield 88 tons of scrap and valued at $100,000, will be donated to the Chinese-Japanese Metal Recovery Office. In addition, 808 dismantled street signs, which have been replaced by wooden signs bearing new street names, have also been donated.

MANCHOUKUO TO BOLSTER 'ERSATZ' RUBBER OUTPUT

Will Be Commercialized on Big Scale in June in Kirin; Plant Already Completed

Domei

KIRIN, May 18.—The production of synthetic rubber is scheduled to be undertaken on a large commercial scale beginning early next month by the Manchuria Synthetic Rubber Company. The installation of equipment for the factory, which is one of the largest of its kind in the Orient, has been completed and test operations conducted since then have proved highly satisfactory.

Neoprene synthetic rubber produced here is destined to play an important role to meet wartime rubber requirement in this country.

Neoprene is synthesized through the polymerization of acetylene with the employment of a catalytic agent. Carbide from which acetylene is obtained is produced by an affiliated concern of the Manchuria Synthetic Rubber Company here, and Kirin is regarded as one of the best cities for the production of synthetic rubber.

Neoprene has a wide variety of uses being used as material for constructing bullet-proof gasoline tanks for airplanes, manufacture of aircraft tires, and more recently as buffer to reduce the vibration of engines in warships.

TO VISIT FINANCE OFFICE

To Confer With Minister and See Printing Bureau of Ministry

The Special Burma Research Commission, headed by Dr. Ba Han, now in Tokyo, will visit the Finance Ministry at 9:30 a.m. today to confer with the Finance Minister and other officials.

At 2 p.m. the members of the Commission will visit the Bank of Japan and will also see the Printing Bureau of the Finance Ministry.

MORE SCHOOLS SET UP FOR JAVANESE CHILDREN

Poor Classes in Banten Province Benefited as Five Institutions Created

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 17.—Banten Province, the westernmost region of Java where almost all youngsters excepting those of well-to-do classes were denied a chance of education under the former Dutch regime, now enjoys modern educational institutions which were established in line with the Japanese Military Administration policy encouraging the enlightenment of the masses.

The province, which had no educational institutions except primary schools has at present five middle-grade schools; namely, a middle school, two household affairs schools at Lebak, an industrial school at Serang, agricultural school and normal school both at Pandeglang.

Classrooms of national schools this current school year showed an increase of 167 as compared with last year with no village neglected as in former days. The percentage of school attendance of children has reached more than two-fold compared with prewar days rendering necessary the wholesale adoption of a two-shift system of education.

Meanwhile, with the inauguration of the provincial branch of the Educational Service Association recently, efforts are being made to afford children of poor classes with monetary assistance to receive higher education. Children recognized eligible by the association can enjoy any education they want with school expenses paid by respective villages.

JAPAN IS SOLE LIBERATOR OF ASIA, STATES AQUINO

Domei

MANILA, May 19.—Benigno S. Aquino, Director-General and concurrently Vice-President of the Kalibapi which has now been organized into a full-fledged political party, declared that the Philippines must be prepared to repulse any American attempt to attack the Islands. The Kalibapi Director-General made the following remarks in his installation address today before a gathering of 500 officers of the organization:

"With the Kalibapi becoming a full-fledged political party, the educational activities formerly carried on by the organization will be taken over by the Education Ministry. The Kalibapi will continue to keep in close touch with the people through the utilization of schools and churches as centers of assemblage. The war assumes ever increasing intensity and none of you are free from the effects of the war. The people of the Philippines must be fully prepared to cooperate with the Japanese Forces against any American plan of invading the Philippines.

"From your own experience and judging from those of the peoples of India and Malai, the current war is a struggle for the liberation of Greater East Asia from the exploitive policies of Anglo-American imperialism. You must not forget that the reconstruction of Greater East Asia is being attained solely through Japan's unselfish sacrifices and efforts."

WHEAT OUTLOOK IS ROSY

Crops in Yangtze Delta to Be Increased by 30 Per Cent

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 20.—With the exception of the Soochow area, which was hit by severe storms, the wheat crop in the Yangtze delta will be increased by 30 per cent this year, Wang Hsiao-shui, Secretary-General of the Wheat and Flour Control Committee of the All-China Commercial Control General Association, announced on Thursday following his return from an inspection tour of wheat-crop conditions throughout the delta region.

Mr. Wang stated that steps taken by the committee in matters concerning the purchase of wheat and its distribution to flour mills have been satisfactorily conducted.

It is recalled that since the organization of the committee in May last year, more than 4,800,000 piculs of wheat have been purchased, almost attaining the aim of the original plan of purchasing 5,000,000 piculs.

ENEMY RAIDS FAIL TO REDUCE RABAUL

Impregnable Japanese Base Presents Constant Menace to Foe's Rear Line

By K. KITAGAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE.—Despite the repeated enemy air-raids, Rabaul fortress stands impregnable.

It is almost a daily routine on the part of the enemy to send several Lockheed planes to reconnoiter our position early in the morning. This is a forerunner of the enemy's "regular bombing service." Since last October, enemy planes have continuously attacked Rabaul day and night. The mountains surrounding the city of Rabaul have become bare and, moreover, most of the buildings in the city have been destroyed.

Following the scouting operations by Lockheed fighters, about 150 American bombers and fighters appear and carry out blind dive-bombing attacks. After they have been repulsed by Japanese anti-aircraft batteries, a single Lockheed or Consolidated plane comes out to reconnoiter, and then bomber formations again come attacking until two or three o'clock in the afternoon. At night, enemy bombers, fearing our searchlights and anti-aircraft guns, fly over the fortress, blindly dropping bombs.

However, it is interesting to note that despite the huge amount of bombs the enemy drops, the Japanese Forces suffer almost no damage. General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southwest Asia, vaunted that the Solomon operations have ended. Declaring that the New Britain campaign has been concluded, he said that Rabaul has lost its strategic value. However, the enemy's constant air raids on Rabaul, at the cost of tremendous material and human losses, is an obvious indication that he still regards Rabaul's strategic value in a serious light.

As the American forces have advanced to the Marshall Islands and have attacked Truk Island, they may be foolishly believing in the possibility of extending their area of operations. The enemy is apparently intending to advance to the Philippines and South China from New Guinea, with the aim of cutting off the communications between Japan and the Southern Regions.

However, the existence of Rabaul fortress is constantly menacing the enemy's rear line. Inasmuch as the anti-Axis forces have landed on New Britain and have secured five air bases on Green Island and Admiralty Island by employing a tremendous task force, they say that they have succeeded in gaining the command of the sea and air by isolating Rabaul. However, they are still unable to capture Rabaul despite their repeated air raids.

Rabaul is, indeed, an impregnable fortress with mountains behind and the sea in front, which makes defense easier and offensive difficult. On top of this, huge guns overlook the sea, and crack Imperial Forces, armed with tanks and various other deadly weapons, are awaiting to smash the enemy.

A tropical climate is hard to bear especially under severe wartime conditions. However, all the Japanese officers and men in Rabaul are in high spirits, and the number of patients suffering from malaria and other tropical diseases has considerably decreased of late.

Godo Arrives in Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, May 19.—The New Asia Mission headed by Vice Admiral Takuo Godo arrived here from Harbin yesterday evening and was given a warm welcome by a large number of prominent Japanese and Manchoukuo officials.

The mission is at present touring Manchoukuo on inspection.

THE NAVY

By TOYOO IWATA
(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

PART IX: Masato's Diary

Masato was a bad correspondent by nature; as far as he would not fail in his duty, he would never write letters. Therefore he was not so earnest in keeping his diary. But he kept a careful diary from January 1st in the 13th year of Showa (1938) to the end of that year. This year he became 20 years of age, and was to become a Cadet No. 1: it might have been the age of triumph and exaltation.

The diary was very common and plain, but as for the sentences and the letters, he wrote it faithfully and scrupulously.

He rarely crossed out or inserted words: this would be a good habit cultivated in the life at Etajima. When they write down 'the Work Record' or 'the Week-end Thoughts' in the Naval College, crossing out or adding words were not permitted.

On January 1st Masato wrote down his thoughts on the beginning of the year, "Be full of spirit, vigorous, patient and honest!"

It would be much more interesting and helpful to understand the details of his life at Etajima if I mentioned here the entire records of his diary that year, but limit of space do not allow me to give the whole.

January 6. Thursday. Fine.

Held a naval review. The morale of the whole navy is very high. A splendid gift to the beginning of the year. I'll go step by step steadily—to my duty, with that deep inspiration I received on the day of the Imperial presence. Feel stirring emotions in the division-discipline and the present world situation. Fulfil the mission of the Empire; look at the majestic light of our Imperial Country. Both American and British navies are nothing! We, youngsters who shoulder our mother country, will positively make our navy the strongest in the world. Don't doze from New Year!

January 7. Friday. Cloudy with snow at times.

The severest winter training begins. First of all bayonet exercise: feel somewhat out of place. During the routines very sleepy: so ashamed of myself dozing from the beginning of the year. Be vigorous and more energetic. Not enough spirit yet.

February 9. Wednesday. Cloudy and cold.

Very cold and chilly indeed. The 12th anniversary of Father's death. Paid a visit to Happoen. My heart was full of emotions: twelve years have already elapsed. When Father died I was only a primary school boy, but now I am a cadet of the Naval College. Whose responsibility and whose favor are these? His Majesty the Emperor's Favour, parental love, and what I owe to my teachers. To pay back those people's kindness will be our greatest duty. May the soul of my father rest in peace! I promise I'll rise and stand firmly.

Mother is on a trip to Taiwan with Brother. Praying that they will return safe and sound with Brother Shin-ichiro's remains.

February 11. Fine.

Kigensetsu. Turned out at 4:30. Soon began to climb Mt. Furutaka. We reverently bowed in the direction of the Imperial Palace at the first grey of dawn. Beyond the clouds, the prospect of our Empire is full of hope and happiness. If I don't rise now, who would carry on in our country's emergency? Descended the mountain, swearing my loyalty to His Imperial Majesty.

March 13. Sunday. Fine.

Sunday, after the examinations are all over, is very tranquil and pleasant. During the study hour, Lieutenant-Commander G. made a speech on aeronautical flight. We especially should take as a model that attacking spirit of the Naval navigation corps, darting into the ten-fold enemy while chasing them, without bullets nor gasoline. Next, it is necessary for a leader to win the true admiration and devotion of his subjects. It is a naval tradition that the leader himself leads the van of the fighting men: but if he cannot, he must have personality and character, for whom his followers will willingly die.

April 4. Monday. Fine after the rain.

The head of the inspectors made the usual inspection, just then it began to rain. The rain was so heavy that it seemed to knock the cherry-blossoms down. The sky cleared up in the afternoon. When we received our usual training, this thought came to me: every progress I make adds to the progress of our Navy. The right way is very near: do your best at this very moment.

April 15.

The Memorial Day of the Disaster of the Submarine No. 6.

The anniversary of Captain Sakuma's distress.

Think that he is a flower born from the air of Etajima.

May 2. Monday. Rainy.

Cadets No. 1 were absent for the training at squadron. This was the first day. (Note: Masato and his class-mates of Cadets No. 2 were in charge.) In a word, acted with earnestness and spirit. We must have a firm faith in our mind when we "teach" them. (NOTE: This means the upper-class cadets scolding the lower-class cadets.) Only to intimidate is not good.

May 25. Wednesday. Fine.

I've lost the 'Torpedo Text' and although I looked for it all around, I could not find it. Restless, I could do nothing. Today I found out that Instructor O. had kept it. During recess I received it at the Instructors' room, and felt relieved. But I am really ashamed of myself for bothering all the cadets so much by my personal carelessness. With what must I expiate myself?

May 30. Monday. Raining.

This is the anniversary of Fleet-Admiral Togo's Death. Paid a visit to the Togo Memorial Hall of the Naval College Museum, Sako-kan: when we looked up at him we could not help keenly feeling our great responsibility to our navy at this critical moment.

June 8. Wednesday. Rainy.

It is still raining: maybe the wet season has set in. Lecture on navigation and shipbuilding. Sleepy. As to the result of the examinations, I don't want to say anything. First of all I must foster real ability. Who will obey an officer without real ability?

July 7. Wednesday. Fine.

Examinations all over; but this is the time of "emergency". I should not be easygoing: I should concentrate on all my duties. After dinner saw a motion-picture "The Defence of the Sea". Then listened to radio addresses of both Ministers of Army and Navy on the present World Situation. After that we received some notices from the inspector: "Be cheerful," "Economize," "No Smoking," and so on.

August 23. Tuesday. Fine.

In order to do my best from this week I must become more alert. But it was a thousand pities that I slept during the hour of "Navigation". The instructor said that our routines are also public services. We should not even doze. It is true. I must reform myself.

September 27. Tuesday. Fine.

In the presence of the Imperial Proxy, the commencement of the 66th term Cadets was held. After the ceremony the Chief of the Naval General Staff addressed us: I was moved to tears, and was determined to die for our country. With this gratitude I will go tomorrow.

October 7. Friday. Fine.

Hitler Jugends came. This is the Fiftieth Memorial Day of the designation of the Naval Ensign. Whenever we behold the Naval Ensign in the bright morning sun-beams, we feel something of deep significance especially under this sacred War. I received a letter from a midshipman: he told me that one will encounter difficulties so many times unless he stores up and extends knowledge during the cadet-period. The so-called foolhardy soldier would be of no good. I must exert myself.

October 29. Saturday. Cloudy and Occasional Rain.

The examinations are over. During the forenoon we spent our time preparing for discipline and training on the "Chihaya". We left the harbor at 3:30 p.m. and sailed straight for Takamatsu. Was on duty for two hours at night. As they say "Always on the Watch!", we can acquire much more knowledge on the deck.

November 8. Tuesday. Fine.

Hitler Jugends here since yesterday. We had breakfast with them. I admire their lively and smart bearings. We demonstrated to them our "Pole-Battle", and "Boat-Race". After we saw them off, we listened to Admiral Takeshita's address: "The Late Commander Hirose who became a war god, made his way up by being disciplined and disciplining himself." I was much moved by this fact.

November 27. Sunday. Fine.

We held a class-meeting. The instructor told us that Captain S. and the First Lieutenant F. were injured on the battle-field. We keenly feel that this is no time for idling. We too shall be at the front one year later. We have to do our best not to leave a bad name after our death.

December 30. Monday. Fine

At the morning discipline class we heard a lecture on the Japanese sword. I believe that the Japanese sword is a symbol of a warrior's soul. As one Cadet No. 4 had kept his rifle rusty, I scolded at him. Such we shall ever forgive.

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Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
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TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1944

The Fortune Poll

America's obnoxious determination to interfere arbitrarily in the affairs of other nations received an emphatic confirmation in a popular poll conducted by the magazine Fortune a few weeks ago. Whereas a similar poll conducted three years ago showed that only a bare 13 per cent of the Americans favored United States intervention in foreign affairs, in the latest poll a decisive 68 per cent expressed themselves as favoring active participation in some form of international organization. Only 12.7 per cent voted for "no alliances and as little as possible to do with other countries", while 11.5 per cent had no opinion on the subject. Thus within three years, the number of Americans advocating a policy of world intervention has increased by more than five times.

Most surprising is what the Americans mean by participating in some form of international organization. Their answers disclose that they do not mean international cooperation, they do not mean reciprocal relations on an equal basis with other nations, they mean arbitrary interference in regulating the affairs of other governments. For instance, 79 per cent of those favoring an international organization held that such an organization should have the power to intervene to prevent any member country from waging war, while 7 per cent held otherwise and 14 per cent were undecided. Almost an equal number—75.9 per cent—held that they should have the right to pass judgment as to which country was in the right if two nations became involved in any dispute, while 8.2 per cent held otherwise and 15.9 per cent were undecided. As many as 69 per cent held that such an organization should have the right to dictate the military strength which each member nation would be allowed to maintain, while 13.6 per cent were opposed and 17.4 per cent were undecided.

But even more surprising is the fact that so many Americans have come to favor interfering in matters which by no stretch of the imagination could be considered as anything but matters of purely domestic concern, such as 61.1 per cent advocating the right to regulate the rights of airplanes from one country landing on the airfields of another country, 48.8 per cent advocating the right to decide what tariff rates should be levied by other countries, 43 per cent advocating the right to decide which side is right in a civil war in other countries, and 32 per cent advocating the right to decide minimum standards for working conditions in other countries.

The crux of the matter appears in the fact that 54 per cent favored the establishment of a permanent international military force stronger than that of any single nation. It goes without saying that the nation which contributes the largest contingent to this international army will be able to control the world. And it is obvious that the Americans, on the basis of their material power, expect to be the ones to make this largest contribution. This is nothing but power politics in its most naked form, for with such a preponderant international military force naturally dominated by the militarily strongest participant, there can be no guarantee that the rights and interests of the militarily inferior nations will be respected. The militarily inferior nations will be able to exist only on the capricious and arbitrary sufferance of the strong power which controls the international army. Under such a system, justice will become the hostage of the self-chosen dictators of the world who are in a position to contribute the greatest levies to the international army. It will patently develop into a device to foist American domination upon the world.

The results of the Fortune poll reveal what a dangerous trend of thought the American people are harboring. Under the guise of international organization, the Americans are determined to force their will upon all the nations of the world. There can be no real sovereignty, no real independence, no real justice or liberty for any of the nations of the world if the Americans should have their way. Obviously this rampant presumptuous interventionism of the United States must be forcibly curbed if the world is to have lasting peace.

The Price of Enemy Domination

Despite the thick screen of censorship maintained by the enemy, graphic reports continue to filter from the countries occupied by the Anglo-American military forces, describing the untold economic sufferings and hardships imposed on the inhabitants of these territories by their new masters. North Africa, Sicily, Southern Italy, Egypt, Palestine and other countries in the Middle East are today suffering from not only vicious inflation but also an acute shortage of basic commodities.

According to the latest report, a run-away inflation has overtaken practically all the countries in the Near East, with currency issues swelling to four times their pre-war volume in Palestine and six times in Lebanon. In Southern Italy, the economic distress of the Italian inhabitants is not only more widespread but more intense. For instance, the 5,500,000 people in the Naples area alone who were promised by the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories a monthly ration of 26,000 tons of flour have been receiving slightly less than 20 per cent of this bare minimum necessary for their daily sustenance. In Egypt, due to the requisitioning of grain and other foodstuffs by the British troops, nearly 132,000 people have already died from starvation. Thousands upon thousands of Indians have also died from famine in Bengal Province.

The responsibility for such an appalling economic condition in these occupied areas obviously must be placed squarely on the shoulders of the United States and Britain. In many of these cases, hunger and starvation could have been easily prevented or alleviated. But in all the countries which they have brought under their control, they have taken measures which could only aggravate the living conditions of the people. In North Africa, Sicily, and Southern Italy, the Anglo-American forces have ruthlessly confiscated practically all the primary necessities and other foodstuffs in these regions as well as dumped Anglo-American currencies which are exchangeable into local currencies at an outrageous ratio. The same callous disregard for the welfare of the people was also displayed in the Middle East. As the British Resident Minister in the Middle East, Lord Walter Guinness Moyne, unwittingly admitted recently, the uncontrollable inflation in this region was primarily brought into being by the Anglo-American expenditure of huge sums of money in the procurement of daily necessities despite the limited supply available here and by the policy of sending vast amounts of worthless gold. It apparently has not occurred to the Anglo-Americans that daily staples, not gold, and a discreet purchasing policy which has the welfare of the local people as its primary aim alone can bring stability to the economic livelihood of these inhabitants.

The frequent reports of famine in enemy-controlled territories thus give the lie direct to all the blatant statements of the Anglo-Americans about trying to create a world free from want. They are apparently insensible to the sufferings of the people who have come under their domination. How callous they are may be gathered from the statement made not long ago by one of the officials of the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories in Southern Italy who said that he could not see "why the devil the American taxpayers should pay the bills to feed these people here." The economic chaos and privations prevailing in the Anglo-American controlled regions is a warning to all the independence-loving nations of the globe to resist the encroachments of the United States and Britain which are bent on battening on the sweat and toil of the oppressed.

Indian Lyrics

Is summer's festival only for fresh blossoms and not also for withered leaves and faded flowers? Is the song of the sea in tune only with the rising waves? Does it not also sing with the waves that fall? Jewels are woven into the carpet where stands my king, but there are patient clods waiting to be touched by his feet. Few are the wise and the great who sit by my Master, but he has taken the foolish in his arms and made me his servant for ever.—From Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore.

* * *

My song has put off her adornments. She has no pride of dress and decoration. Ornaments would mar our union; they would come between thee and me; their jingling would drown thy whispers. My poet's vanity dies in shame before thy sight. O master poet, I have sat down at thy feet. Only let me make my life simple and straight, like a flute of reed for thee to fill with music.—From Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore.

The American Plan for Post-War World Organization

Predominant Characteristic of Hull's Program Lies in World-Wide Structure Backed by Force

By Dr. KOSAKU TAMURA
Special to the Nippon Times

Among the debris of the shipwrecked foreign policies of the United States, Cordell Hull has managed to pick up a few remnants and arranged them into seventeen points, most of which are concerned with the post-war international organization in a shadowy form nourished by tepid idealism.

"Some international agency," declared Secretary Hull in the third point of his statement of March 21, 1944, "must be created which can, by force if necessary, keep the peace among the nations in the future." Hull went on to say that the new organization "must be backed by force"; that it "must be based upon the willingness of the cooperating nations to use force"; that "there must be certainty that adequate and appropriate means are available for the use of force."

The predominant characteristic of Hull's plan lies in the idea that the new international organization must be backed by force. In this respect Hull's plan differs sharply from that of President Wilson who advocated the establishment of an international organization "sustained by the organized opinion of mankind," as was revealed in his speech at Mount Vernon on July 4, 1918. No American will fail to discern that the plan conceived by the Secretary of State of the Democratic Party is not an improvement, but a degeneration, of the plan advocated during the first World War by the President of the same Democratic Party. The American people will naturally ask themselves whether their ideals for world politics are advancing forward or receding backward.

No one can think that an international organization backed by the military forces of Costa Rica and Salvador can stand for a moment. Hull's plan is, in the last analysis, nothing but the establishment of a system backed by the force of the United States and Great Britain. We all remember that in the former League of Nations, the Council had the duty to recommend the effective military, naval or air force to be contributed by several governments for the protection of the covenants of the League. Now to what extent is Hull's plan going to advance beyond the provisions of the former League Covenant? Does the American plan intend to set up an International General-Staff as was proposed by the French Delegation, and rejected by President Wilson, at the Versailles Conference? Anyhow it must be an enormous burden for the American tax-payers, if Hull's plan should ever have the chance to be realized, to maintain police power all over the world. The American people are now standing at the cross-roads: one leading to a sound and stable world order based upon real equality and cooperation of all the nations of the world, and the other pretending to world domination through sheer military force by the United States in the exclusive company of Great Britain. Is such a world order really worth defending? The American people do not have to be preached to.

"International cooperative action," says the sixth point of Hull's program, "must include eventual adjustment of national armaments in such a manner that the rule of law can not be successfully challenged." By the rule of law, it is here assumed of course that the post-war international society should be ruled by Anglo-American law, and that no one is to be allowed to challenge its fiat. Hull's plan for the reduction of armaments is, therefore, fundamentally different from that of President Wilson who advocated that "national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety." And as is well known, the Covenant of the former League of Nations had adopted Wilson's formula.

But Hull is not satisfied with Wilson's formula and asserts that a certain group of countries must, in order to police the world, keep more armaments than their domestic safety requires. Hull's plan for arms reduction is, of course, an essential part of his own scheme of a new international organization backed by the force of the United States and Great Britain. The aged statesman from Tennessee seems to have emerged as a rejuvenated incarnation of the militant spirit among the American people.

"The principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, irrespective of size and strength, will be the foundation stone upon which the future international organization will be constructed." So says the thirteenth point of Hull's program, but Secretary Hull has not failed to add that the equality is only "in law and under law," not in actual fact. We are reminded of the statement on the Monroe Doctrine made by Robert Lansing, Hull's predecessor during the first World War, in which he says that "the equality of American republics, and in a measure, their independence are legal rather than actual, but it is necessary to acknowledge their legal existence, if the theory of Pan-Americanism is adopted. The Monroe Doctrine, on the contrary, is founded upon no assumptions of this character but upon a fact, namely, the superior power of the United States to compel submission to its will whenever a condition arises which is considered to be a menace to the national safety of the United States." It is only a logical consequence of such a policy as expounded by Secretary Lansing and applied by Secretary Hull that Argentina and Bolivia have recently spurned the American conception of the principle of equality among nations and revolted against the superior power of the United States to compel submission to its will.

Lin Yu-tang, unofficial spokesman of the Chungking regime for the past eight years in the United States, bears witness to the guilty practices on the part of the anti-Axis Powers in saying that "under whatever semblance or form of World Federation may be established after the war, China will never, judging from her present experiences during the war, be accorded true equality, because she is Asiatic." Mr. Lin proceeds to say that "the only road to true equality with the Western Powers is to attain the stage when China can build her own tanks, guns and battleships."

The American people should have heard that in November last, General Smuts, one of the chief builders of the League of Nations, came out with an open confession that the League has failed largely because, forgetting the importance of "leadership and power" of big states, it recognized the equality of all small nations. Here we find, to say the least, disunity or divergence of opinion between the spokesmen of the English-speaking nations, not to mention the Soviet Union's.

In October last, a declaration among the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States and Chungking, the "jackal" of the Anglo-American nations, was signed in Moscow, apparently at the suggestion of Cordell Hull who took the trouble to go all the way thither to attend the conference in person. "As the provisions of the four-nation declaration are carried into effect," says the eighth point of Hull's program, "there will no longer be need for spheres of influence, for alliances, for balance of power, or any other of the special arrangements through which in the unhappy past, the nations strove to safeguard their security or to promote their interests."

On May 26, 1942, a treaty of alliance with a twenty-year term was signed in London between the Soviet Union and Great Britain. On December 12, 1943, another treaty of alliance with the same term of twenty years was signed in Moscow between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. These treaties of alliance, however, must, in the opinion of American Secretary of State, lose their raison d'etre if and when the post-war program envisaged by the Moscow Declaration will have materialized.

"I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power." These are the words uttered by President Wilson twenty-five years ago toward the end of the first World War, in his address to the Senate on January 22, 1917. But the non-alliance principle thus enunciated by President Wilson was soon destroyed by Wilson himself when he signed with Lloyd George and Clemenceau an unratified treaty of alliance against Germany at the Versailles Conference. The world is, therefore, again confronted with the question whether or not the words of American statesmen can safely be relied upon in these grave matters of international politics.

As to Hull's principle of non-recognition of spheres of influence, we have learned that a quarter of a century ago the first blow was struck by President Wilson when he succeeded in causing the Monroe Doctrine clause to be inserted in the Covenant of League of Nations, thus reserving for the United States the whole Western Hemisphere as its sphere of influence. Ten years later, the second blow was struck when Great Britain, in signing the Kellogg-Briand Pact in 1928, reserved as her spheres of influence Egypt and the Near East, which are now fortuitously fast becoming a bone of contention between Great Britain and the United States. The division of China into several spheres of influence is, now happily enough, a thing of the past. Yet it is a source of intense anxiety on the part of the East Asiatic peoples that the United States has never abandoned its long-cherished ambition to make the whole of China, not a part of it, as its own sphere of influence.

"All nations, large and small, which respect the right of others," says the fifteenth point of Hull's program, "are entitled to freedom from outside interference in their internal affairs." The American conception of this non-intervention principle can only be understood in its historical perspective. No more eloquent and explicit explanations of this principle can be afforded than those by President Theodore Roosevelt when he tried in his annual message of December 6, 1904, to justify his interventions in the internal affairs of the Caribbean states. Theodore Roosevelt says that "if a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable efficiency and decency in social and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States. Chronic wrong-doing or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrong-doing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power." Secretary Hull will instantly protest that by the adoption of the Good Neighbor policy, Franklin Roosevelt had long before abandoned the intervention policy initiated by Theodore Roosevelt. But the days have gone by in which such a slogan or catch word as the "Good Neighbor" policy could circulate even for a limited period at its face value. The Central and South American republics will never forget the many ugly lessons administered by the Colossus of the North.

"Disputes of a legal character which present a threat to the peace of the world," says the fifth point of Hull's program, "should be adjudicated by an international court of justice." Among the Great Powers of the world, as we all remember well, the United States was the only country which refused to the last to join the Permanent Court of International Justice. After making sweeping and far-reaching reservations to the Protocol, the United States Senate rejected it definitely on January 29, 1935.

"Political differences which present a threat to the peace of the world," says the fourth point of Hull's program, "should be submitted to agencies which would use the remedies of discussion, negotiation, conciliation and good offices." Needless to say, the former League of Nations reserved the settlement of non-judicial controversies to the competence of the Council. All in all, Hull's plan for a new international organization is nothing but the second edition of the former League of Nations with slight revisions.

Secretary Hull insists that he has gained the approval of Congress to the above plan for the post-war program. But the Connally-Fulbright Resolutions of November and September last have respectively been passed by both Houses of Congress on condition that the participation of the United States in the coming international organization must be through constitutional processes—which means that the same battle as was waged between Wilson and Lodge will undergo another repetition.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Hear this my prayer, O God:

Drive far from me this folly,
Which causeth me to put my trust
in other men,
And not in thee:

I ask not heavenly bliss,
Nor power, nor greatness:
I ask no wisdom, fame or wealth:

One thing alone I pray,
An ever-growing love for thee,
A love unsmirched by one base
thought of merit or reward:

Save me—I pray thee—by thy love,
O save me from myself,
From all this weakness, sin and
shame, which is myself:

Save me, I pray thee, Lord
Save me from myself.

* * *

Thou fool:
Why wilt thou drug with half a
score of anodynes
Thy poor weak mortal frame?
No painlessness comes thus,
But sure increase of pain:
'Tis Life thou lackest,
Life for thy transient breath, thy
slackening limbs:
Drink Life,
Life here and now,
Life whole and endless,
In one long deep immortal
draught:
God is that draught,
God loving,
God incarnate,
God ever-present.

Tomorrow's World Trade

Two Prices for Domestic and Extra-Region Transactions To Be Determined in New Economy

By KAMEKICHI TAKAHASHI
Written for the Nippon Times

Part II

The general basic factors which will determine the form of future trade have been presented, but the actual trade will depend also, largely upon trade technique and other practical problems.

In considering the concrete form of external trade under such circumstances already noted, the actual problems to be confronted will depend upon the following dominant questions.

(1) To what extent will the principle of international comparative production cost, which proved the basic principle of former international trade, survive in the future trade? And what will be the new basic principle of trade which may replace it?

(2) Will the transaction prices of external trade be based, as hitherto on international prices which together with domestic prices formed both sides of the same shield, so to speak? Or, as a result of the permanent establishment of price control within each economic region, will international price disappear altogether? And in such circumstances, will there come into existence a new principle of separate existence for the two sets of prices, namely, domestic prices and external trade prices? And further, will such a principle naturally and inevitably give rise, as has been already seen in the case of the Soviet Union and Germany, to the appearance of controlled external trade prices apart from domestic prices? And what will be the effects of such changes upon future world trade?

Effects on Trade

(3) Will foreign investments remain as hitherto in future world economy? If they do, what will be their form and what effects will they have upon external trade?

(4) Will exchange control continue to exist, and if it does, under what kind of principle will it be operated? And by what kind of standard will exchange rates for the currencies of the various nations be decided and what will be their effects upon the form of world trade?

(5) Will external trade settlement be effected by one of the following methods?

(a) Trade between any two nations so adjusted that the values of imports and exports become the same for both and no unsettled trade balance left at the end of a definite period of time, such a measure being adopted as a principle of trade transaction.

(b) The adoption of a principle of many-sided settlement of transactions by means of three or more many-sided trade agreements among nations.

(c) In order to avoid the inconveniences involved in (a) and (b), measures may be adopted for the functioning of a kind of international currency in order to settle the trade balances. International currency does not necessarily mean gold money nor any single currency such as the yen, dollar or mark but their compound function may be utilized.

Any one of the foregoing methods which becomes dominant will exercise a considerable influence in moulding the form of the future world trade.

(6) What changes will the future trade present especially in respect to the list of important articles of extra-regional trade and their trade volume?

(a) What changes will essentially be made in the list of important articles of foreign trade due to the establishment of the common prosperity structure?

(b) What changes will the quantity of trade undergo essentially, due to the establishment of the common prosperity regions?

(c) What influence will the equalization of the industrial levels of the various spheres, based on the establishment of common prosperity areas and other factors, exercise on the items and quantity of trade?

(d) What changes will the rise of the self-supplied substitute industries during wartime bring upon post-war world trade?

(e) What will be the effects of the great deficiency of ship bottoms during and after the war upon the future world trade?

Conditions of Future Trade

(7) Taking all the foregoing circumstances into consideration together, what kind of conditions will the future foreign trade present?

(a) What percentage of the transactions will be carried out by means of diplomatic negotiations and barter?

(b) Will there be room for the continued existence of traders? What will be their new functions if they should do so? Will all foreign trade be placed under control, or will there be room for the exercise of initiative for firms and manufacturing companies to any extensive degree? In such a case, will there be room for free transactions?

(c) What will be the mechanism of foreign trade control? Will such organs as the Foreign Trade Corporation, trade control associations and monopolistic organs carry on only the necessary trade control, or will they also carry out trade transactions themselves? (And will foreign trade corporations be created one for each industry, or territorially, or will they be created synthetically and unifiedly?)

To know the forms of future foreign trade, these seven points must be studied in addition to the basic circumstances given in the outset of this article. But in this article, I shall take up only (1) and (2) which are the most important of all.

International Prices Dominated

The fundamental idea of liberal economy is embodied by the principle in which domestic economy occupies the place of subservience to world economy, the former obeying, and holding itself commensurate with the phenomena of the latter. Thus, the principle prevailed in which international prices dominated, domestic prices followed. In this case, domestic prices amounted to international prices there being no substantial difference between them in principle. Viewed from the world, it may be said that foreign trade has developed on the basis of international prices; and viewed from a nation's economy, its industries have been developed and its foreign trade has been carried on both on the basis of international prices.

Now, as has been already pointed out, the common prosperity economic structure, denies the old world economic structure (which in actuality was an Anglo-Saxon organ and having accumulated numberless evils collapsed on the occasion of the world panic of 1930) and proposes to establish in its place an independent unitary one with a wider territory sphere as a unit, to carry on trade intercourse with other economic spheres of the world. In order to establish such an independent economic region for Greater East Asia, it is essential to dissolve the former international prices and to establish in their place "common prosperity prices" of its own. This is because, in order to assure the development of its self-sufficing industries as an indispensable means of establishing an independent economy for Greater East Asia, the production cost which is indispensable to the growth of such industries must form the basis of price formation in East Asia. Because if the prices of East Asia are controlled, as they have hitherto been, by the production cost in other areas of the world, the required development of the self-sufficing industries in East Asia can never be expected.

Thus, under the system of common-prosperity economic regions, prices in each of these region will essentially be independent of those in others. For instance, under liberal economy, the prices of copper in the various parts of the world were roughly on the same level as they were based on the New York market quotations, and other important trade items similarly had common price levels throughout the whole world. However, under the system of common prosperity regions, the price of copper in East Asia will be based upon the cost of producing copper in that region and will not be controlled by the copper price prevailing in New York. The same thing may be said of other prices. This diversification of prices among the different common prosperity regions is not difficult of imagination, because it has been realized to a certain extent due to the suspension of the exchange of materials among the different regions during the current world war.

To summarize: under the system of the common prosperity economic regions, the basis of prices in each country will be no longer international prices but common prosperity region prices. This contention has received official recognition in the "Urgent Price Measures" drawn up in April, 1943 by the Government: "The object of our price policy hereafter will consist in liquidating all the remnants of the former international price level principle and in establishing a new price system which shall be based on the relations of planned production, trade and consumption within the Greater East Asia sphere."

(To Be Continued)

Fruits of Wisdom

Wouldst thou subject all things to thyself? Subject thyself to thy reason.—Seneca.

* * *

Whom the grandeur of his office elevates over other men will soon find that the first hour of his new dignity is the last of his independence.—Aguesseau.